DEBS'S ATTORNEYS AT WORK

EFFORT TO SECURE A SPEEDY HEARING IN THE SUPREME COURT.

Charges Against Judge Clark, of Tennessee, Heard by the Senate Committee on Judiciary.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.-The meeting of the Senate finance committee to-day was devoted to a discussion of the Vest and McPherson financial bills, which were presented yesterday. No action was taken and the committee adjourned until Tuesday when it is expected that Mr. Jones will have a bill to be considered by the committee. It was stated that the prospects of financial legislation had not been brightened materially by to-day's meeting. Senator Jones was not present at the meeting to-day.

The Democratic members who had been very hopeful that the meeting would develop some expression in regard to the attitude of the Republicans on the committee, were more or less disappointed, for the minority members did not expose their plans further than to repeat that they preferred there should be evidence of unaniminity among the Democratic members and substantial agreement among them on the terms of a bill before the Republicans would feel called on to actively participate in the making up of a bill. They found little evidence in the expression of their Democratic colleagues that there was likely to be an early agreement.

A leading Republican member of the committee said, after adjournment, that there were as many opinions as to the bill demanded for the occarion as there were Democratic members of the committee. The discussion, therefore, was confined largely to the Democratic members and while it soon became evident that it would be impossible to agree on the basis of the Vest bill, a spirit of conciliation and compromise was displayed so prominently as to lead to some hope among Democratic members that an agreement might yet be

No apparent progress has been made by the administration Democrats of the House toward formulating the new currency bill which some of them had determined to bring forward after a lapse of about weeks. Representative Cox, of Tennessee, of the banking committee, said to-day, that the attempt is still going on in an informal way to reach some basis of agreement on which the Democrats can unite; that friends of the administration in the House and senate are talking over the matter, and although they have made little perceptible although they have made little perceptible progress they are still hopeful of results. Prominent Democrats are far from sanguine and express the opinion that the silver men hold the key to the situation. Secretary Carlisle, before next Tuesday, will submit some tentative propositions to the different factions of Congress with the hope, if not the expectation, that they will prove acceptable and prove the means of bringing about an agreement. How radical the changes are and how widely they differ from the provisions of the last bill is not known. In fact, it is said that the Secretary has hardly decided on them yet, and will endeavor to obtain expressions of opinion from different quarters and to ascertain what concessions will be necessary to embody in a bill that can be passed.

THE CLARK CASE. Lawyer McAdoo Presents Charges

Against the Tennessee Judge. WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.-Senators Hill and Platt, sitting as subcommittee of the Senate committee on judiciary to-day, heard the statements of Mr. McAdoo in substantiation of his charges against Hon, C. D. Clarke, the nominee for the office of district judge in the eastern and middle districts of Tennessee, and also statements by Messrs. W. H. Barr, who is McAdoo's law partner, and Attorney Mc-Clure, of New York, member of the law firm of Turner, McClure & Ralston, who appeared for the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, These witnesses were all opposed to Mr. Clarke, who was represented at the hearing by his law partner, Hon. at the hearing by his law partner, Hon. Foster V. Brown, and by other friends, though not present himself. The charge made is that of unprofessional conduct, growing out of the case of W. S. Davis vs. the Faster Loan and Trust Company, and the Chattanooga Union Railway Company, in which the firm of Clark & Brown are alleged to have assumed to appear for both sides of the controvesy. There was an allowance to the firm in this matter which is criticised by the parties making the charges, as "a gross fraud which no court of conscience would countenance," and the conduct of the firm is characterized as a "breach of professional ethics which cannot be too severely condemned."

"breach of professional ethics which cannot be too severely condemned."

The friends of Judge Clarke who were present have presented the members of the committee copies of the opinion of Judges Lurton and Key, before whom these charges were officially made, exonerating the firm, and are making their defense entirely on the lines in which the defense was made in court. Mr. McAdoo's friends are directing their plea especially towards prevailing on their plea especially towards prevailing on the committee to accept new testimony and not to depend entirely on the record of the Tennessee court proceedings against Judge Clark. They assert if the case is reopened they will be able to add important testi-

THE DERS CASE.

Mr. Darrow's Efforts to Bring It Be

fore the Supreme Court. WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.-Mr. C. S. Darrow, of Chicago, counsel for President Debs, of the American Railway Union, had a conference, this morning, with Justice Harlan, of the United States Supreme Court, at which was briefly and informally discussed the question of bringing the Debs case before the Supreme Court of the United States, It is understood that Mr. Darrow, next Monday, will make application to Justice Harlan, as justice of the Seventh United States Circuit Court, for a writ of error from that court direct to the United States Supreme Court, at the same time offering ball and asking for a supersedeas and a stay of execution, pending the writ of error. It is not certain, however, but Mr. Darrow may decide to ask the court for a writ of habeas corpus. In any event it is altogether probable that the case will come before the Supreme Court

in a form to admit of an early determina-

tion of the questions involved.

Late this afternoon Mr. Darrow called

t the Department of Justice and had a at the Department of Justice and had a short conference with Attorney-general Olney. The interview developed the fact that both Mr. Darrow and the Attorney-general were in favor of bringing the case before the Supreme Court in the simplest manner possible, and, to that end, Mr. Darrow said that he had about declared to ask the court for a writ of habeas corpus. This proceeding will not involve bringing into court the very voluminous record and the case will resolve itself into the one question of the jurisdiction of the court. The practice of the court, however, is not fully settled on the question as to how the case should be prepented, and Mr. Darrow and Assistant Attorney-general Whitney will have an informal conference with Justice Harlan on the subject. It is thought that Justice Harlan subject. It is thought that Justice Harlan will be willing to order Debs's release on bail, and so bring the case to the Supreme bail, and so bring the case to the Supreme Court as early as a hearing can be had, but as the court will take a vacation during February it is not likely that the case can be heard before some time in April next. When it comes up for final hearing. Attorney-general Olney wil represent the government in person. The petition for the writ will set out that Debs and his seven associates are unlawfully, and in violation of the Constitution of the United States confined in the jail at Woodstock, fil., and that they are

confined under an order for contempt of court issued by United States Circuit Judge Woods in a case where the judge had no furiediction of the parties or the cause. It is also set forth that the law under which Debs and his associates were sentenced, known as the Sherman anti-trust law, is unconstitutional; that it deprives citizens of the United States of their liberty without trial by jury; also, that the act was passed to prevent monopolies in restraint of trade and commerce, and that it was meant to be directed against railroad corporations, great trusts and monopolies, and not against workingmen, their organizations or officers. S. S. Gregory and ex-Senator Lyman Trumbull, of Chicago, are associated with Mr. Darrow in the case.

Mr. Darrow and Assistant Attorney-general Whitney had a conference, to-night, with Justice Harlan, regarding the procedure to be taken in the cases of the convicted railroaders. It was decided that Mr. Darrow will make application to the full court on Monday for a writ of habeas corpus and ask that Mr. Debs be admitted to ball. The court may decide to hear arguments on the application within a few days, and if it does, the formality of releasing Mr. Debs on bail will hardly be considered necessary. It is thought more probable, however, that some date in March will be designated for the hearing and that bail will be granted.

Waite Visits Debs. THE CURRENCY BILLS

Waite Visits Debs. CHICAGO, Jan. 12.-Ex-Governor Waite, of Colorado, visited Woodstock, Ill., this

afternoon for the purpose of making a visit to Eugene V. Debs, who is confined in the jail in that place. The visit was not of great length, but Mr. Waite, after his return to the city, expressed himself as greatly pleased with his trip. He said: "I had a very pleasant visit with Debs, and we discussed the railroad strike of last summer at great length. Debs, in my opinion, has violated no law, and it is hard that he should be imprisoned. I think the judges that we have how inferior to those we used To-night, after his lecture, ex-Governor Waite was entertained by the Chicago Press Club, the members of the club and the Governor seeming to enjoy the oc-

MUST MAKE RETURNS.

Senator Gordon on the Income Tax,

and the Duty of the People. WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.-Senator Gordon, of Georgia, in conversation with Senators, called attention to certain provisions of the income tax which compel taxpayers to make returns and pay their taxes on incomes whether the pending appropriation passes or not. "The defeat," he said, "of the appropriation will not defeat the collection of the income tax from the people. Under Section 29 of the law all persons and corporations with incomes above \$3,500 are required to make returns according to the form prescribed by the Revenue Department and Secretary of the Treasury. partment and Secretary of the Treasury. This is made." said the General, "the plain duty of citizens and the mere failure of Congress to appropriate money for the more effective collection of the income tax cannot, of course, defeat the operation of the law nor the attaching of the heavy penalty provided for on failure to make such returns. The only possible way for the opponents of the income tax to save the people from paying this tax is to repeal the law itself. The mere withholding of appropriation will have no effect whatever, except, perhaps, to deceive the uninformed and beguile them into a feeling of security and to neglect compliance with the plain requirements of the law itself. Those who hope to escape the payment of income tax through failure of Congress to make the appropriation asked for, and who are thus led to neglect making their returns at the time fixed by law, will be compelled to pay them. Fallure by Congress to appropriate money to collect the income tax will not prevent such collection, and it is cruelly wrong to the people to mislead them on this matter."

SAILING REGULATIONS.

International Rules for Preventing Collisions on Water.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 .- Secretary Carlisle to-day transmitted to Congress a letter with the draft of a bill supplementary to the internal regulations for preventing collisions at sea which, by the concurrence of maritime nations, are to go into force the first of next March. Congress enacted these new regulations in 1890 and declared that they should apply not only to the high seas, but also to "All waters connected therewith navigable by sea scing vessels." Tin A:torney-general holds that the new regulations will thus apply to the great lakez, the Hudson, Missi si pi and other rive a so far as navigable by sea-going vessels. The laws in regard to lights, fog signals and other matters now in force on these local waters differ in some respects, but, mainly in minor details, from the new international rules. The object of the bill is to preserve local regulations and customs on rivers, harbors and inland waters, so far as consistant with the new internal regulations. The Secretary urges Congress to pass the bill before March I. The bill retains the system of lights now in use on inland waters; requires steam vessels in fog to sound once a minute as in the present law, instead of once in two minutes as provided by the international regulations; exempts vessels on inland waters from carrying a mechanical fog horn, but requires them to carry an efficient fog horn, retains the system of passing signals now in use in rivers, harbors and inland waters, and the system of penalties for violation of navigation rules now in force. tions will thus apply to the great lakes,

Austria's Minister Makes Inquiries. WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.-The new Austrian minister, Mr. Henglemuller, had a short conference with Secretary Gresham to-day respecting the probability of the repeal of the discriminating sugar duty. As the minister, in his protest filed with the department last week, urged an immediate answer to the representations which he made at the direction of his government, he felt bound to inquire when he might expect this, it is believed that Secretary Gresham pointed to the movement now in progress in Congress looking to the repeal of the duty, and intimated that the minister must be content to await the outister must be content to await the out-

Bynum Not After a Fat Office. special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.-In regard to Mr. Bynum's candidacy for a position on the board of appraisors at New York, that gentleman states that, while the position is e very desirable one, he has made no application for the same; that a friend suggested the position to him shortly after his return in the fall, and that he also had a short conversation with another friend about it, but that there the matter was dropped. Mr. Bynum says he is making preparations to return to Indianapolis and resume his profession.

An Expensive Law. WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 .- Complying with request of the Senate, Secretary Carlisle has written a letter stating that in his opinion an appropriation of not less than \$1,000,000 will be necessary to provide a sufficient force of clerks and inspectors and other like officials to carry into effect the provisions of the law exempting from taxation alcohol used in the arts and for medicinal purposes. The secretary incloses a letter from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue estimating the loss to the revenue of \$10,000,000 in case of the enforcement of

New Counterfelt "Ten." WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.-The Secret Service officials have discovered a new counterfeit ten-dollar United States legal tender note. The note is of the act of March 3. 1863, series of 1880, check letter B, W. S. Rosecrans, register; E. H. Nebeker, treasurer, with a portrait of Webster, having a small pink scalloped seal. The notes made their appearance in the West and are printed on pulp paper. Their general appearance is bad.

Will They Use Conn's Horns? WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.-Representative Conn. of Indiana, has introduced a bill for the reorganization of regimental bands. It provides for a band master, chief musician, a principal musician, eight musicians of the first class, ten of the second and twelve of the third. The thirty-three performers are to be graded and paid as the musicians of the West Point Band are paid, the master to receive \$100 a month.

General Notes. WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.-Mrs. Hans-

brough, wife of Senator Hansbrough, of North Dakota, is seriously ill with pneumonta at the Cochran Hotel here. The fortification appropriation bill, as reported to the Senate to-day, provides for a net increase over the House bill of \$56,500, and makes a total appropriation of \$1,953,-

557. The total increase is \$116,000. Senator Faulkner to-day introduced a bill regulating the issuing of licenses for the sale and manufacture of intexicating

ing the Governor of Alaska to create pre-cincts and appoint justices of the peace and constables. Representative McMillin has introduced a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish the House with all the information in his possession in regard to the taking of fur seals in the Bering sea since Jan. 1, 1889.

A committee of three members, to invisigate the pollution of water and supplies where more than two States are affected, is provided for in a bill introduced by Representative Bartholdt, of Missouri. The members are to be appointed by the President.

The final session of the National Dairy Union was held this morning at Willard's Hotel. Brief addresses were delivered by Representative Hopkins, of Illinois, Representative Grow, of Pennsylvania, and Dr. Wiley, chemist of the Department of Agriculture.

Wm. Randall Cremer, a member of the British House of Commons, who is here British House of Commons, who is here charged with the presentation to President Cleveland of a memorial signed by 352 members of Parliament urging the negotiation of a treaty looking to the submistiation of a treaty looking to the submission of all matters in dispute between the United States and Great Britain to arbitration, expects to pay a formal visit to the President next Tuesday.

Marshall Cushing, a close friend of Mr. Clarkson, denies that there is any truth in the story that he is a candidate for Secretary of the Senate or Sergeant-at-arms, or indexed for any office whatever.

Peter Dewitt has been appointed postmaster at Sharpsville, Tipton county, vice S. D. Adams, resigned.

TAYLOR'S SHORTAGE.

It Is Now Said to Be \$370,000-Where Some of the Money Went.

PIERRE, S. D., Jan. 12.-It was ascertained to-day that the actual shortage which would have been revealed if W. W. Taylor, the defaulting State Treasurer, had remained and transferred his office to his successor, would have been \$170,000 in cash. It is therefore believed that he must have appropriated about \$200,000 more when he found out how matters stood, on the theory that he was in for it any way. Taylor's present loss was that involved in the Gettysburg bank failure and was about \$160,000. At the time of the failure of the Chamberlain Bank, of which Judge Kellam, of the State Supreme Court, was president, the bank held Kellam's unsecured note for \$2,500. In order to pay this note and also to meet expenses of the campaign for his re-election as judge, Kellam borrowed of Taylor \$7,000 and this note is said to be still unpaid. Kellam was not actively connected with the bank and yet a short time ago the grand jury of Brule county brought in an indictment and yet a short time ago the grand jury of Brule county brought in an indictment against him, together with indictments against the active managers of the bank for misappropriation of its funds. This indictment was ordered dismissed on the ground of insufficient evidence. No one who knows Judge Kellam will impeach his personal integrity, but, like Governor Mellette, he is not a shrewd financial manager. Another sensation was sprung to-day. Major Ruth, of the office of school lands, is charged with complicity with Taylor. In June last, it is alleged, he held back his semi-annual apportionment of school land funds for several months and then only apportioned a part of it, and when the November apportionment became due refused to make that until Dec. 27. Then is was too late for county treasurers to make requisitions and \$90,000 went with Taylor. Taylor and Ruth were close business associates.

ness associates. GRAIN RATES SLASHED.

Louis for Shipment East. ST. LOUIS, Jan. 12.-During the past week the purchase of over 1,500,000 bushels of wheat here for export caused considerable wonder. It has now become an open secret that the great incentive for these purchases was to secure a decidedly low freight rate to the Eastern seaboard. The belief is that not all the grain will be exported, but merely shipped, to seaboard granaries to await future market turns. It is stated that the shippers have been given as low a rate as 15 cents. The regular rate from St. Louis to the Atlantic seaboard is 28 cents. A water shipment, it is claimed, has been made at 15 cents and the cut by the all-rail route is made on the plea of meeting the rate. It is the big-gest shipment of wheat out of St. Louis for years, but it is claimed by the roads which did not get the haul that this is no reason for an eleven-cent per hundred cut,

CHICAGO, Jan. 12.-The committee of the Western roads having under consideration the troubles between the Atchison and the Southern Pacific were in session all day, and at one time were making such progress that they thought they would be able by evening to make an advance in the transcontinental and transmissouri rates. Later in the day, however, they struck a snag and the meeting was adjourned until Monday morning. The obstacle was of small importance, and there is a chance that it will be out of the way soon after the meeting again convenes. Chairman Caldwell, who is in New York Chairman Cainwell, who is in New York, laboring with the trunk lines on the matter of differentials to be allowed to the Canadian Pacific, has informed the Western roads that he has reached an understanding with the trunk lines, so satisfactory that there will be no necessity for a meeting between the Western and the Trunk lines.

East-Bound Rates at Chicago The demoralization in the east-bound rates still continues and there is no immediate prospect of a settlement of the question. That the grain men were correct when they said the tariff between Chicago and New York was prohibitive, is proven by the statement of the shipments which for this week will show a decrease of considerable proportions from the week preceding and a heavy falling off from the same week of last year. As the matter now stands the rates will, unless speedy action be taken, become demoralized to the last degree. Shipments were openly taken last degree. Shipments were openly taken to-day at 20 cents, and all the roads were taking them.

Major James W. Paddock III. DENVER, Col., Jan. 12.-Major James W. Paddock, of Omaha, government director of the Union Pacific road, is lying dangerously ill with pneumonia, in his private car, at the Union Depot in this city.

Indiscreet Attorney in Hiding. CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 12.—Judge Stone, in the Common Pleas Court to-day, ordered an attachment issued for attorney W. I. Shupe, who created a sensation a few days ago by testifying before the coroner that he knew the murderer of General Freight Agent Caven, of the Valley railway, but declined to tell the name of the person on the ground that he was a client. The court decided that Shupe must give up the indecided that Shupe must give up the in-formation or be held for contempt. The hearing has been postponed several times owing to physicians' certificates showing Shupe to be ill and unable to appear. The prosecuting attorney to-day sent a physician to Shupe's house, and the fact was developed that the latter had disappeared. Officers are searching for him.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—Nineteen thorough-breds belonging to Richard Croker were shipped on the steamer Mississippi for Eng-land to-day. Stonenell, Harry Reed and Montauk are entered in various events in the early meetings in England, and Mr. Croker has already received the weights they will have to carry in the events. Trainer Campbell said: "I have not had much time to set them fit, but happily it is Trainer Campbell said: "I have not had much time to get them fit, but happily it is short distance races in which they are enshort distance rages in which they are engaged, and I think they will be fit for them." The horses comprise seven of the old horses, whose names are familiar with the racing public and twelve two-year-olds highly bred and highly tried as yearlings.

Three Men Killed by the Cars. NEW YORK, Jan. 12.-Three men who were walking on the tracks of the New York Central near Riverside station were struck by a train last night. Two were instantly killed and the third so badly injured that he will die. The dead are: John Goodrich, aged thirty-three years, of Elizabethport, N. J., and an unknown man, The injured man is Bursk, aged twenty-seven years, of Elizabethport. One week ago these men left Elizabethport for Hudson, N. Y., where they thought they could obtain employment at cutting ice. The unknown man was called Tony.

State Hospital for Consumptives. LANSING, Mich., Jan. 12.—The Michigan State Board of Health will ask the Legislature to appropriate \$60,000 for providing a State hospital for consumptives in connection with the laboratory of hygiene at the Michigan University, for the proper care and treatment of those affected, and to prevent spread of the disease, which has been demonstrated to the satisfaction of the board to be communicable. A bill will also be presented prohibiting employment of teachers in public schools affected with any

SCORED BY TELLER

CARLISLE'S CURRENCY SCHEME DE-NOUNCED BY THE SENATOR,

Who Also Made an Argument in Favor of the Income Tax and a Plea for Free Coinage of Silver.

BYNUM PLAYS FILIBUSTER

PASSAGE OF AN OLEOMARGARINE BILL DELAYED BY THE HOOSIER.

He Is Opposed to It on the Ground that It Is Unconstitutional-The Point of No Quorum Raised.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 .- Senator Teller addressed the Senate to-day in a speech marked by force and eloquence of earnestness. The large crowd had been drawn to the galleries by the announcement that Mr. Gorman would urge a Senate solution for the currency problem, and although Mr. Gorman did not speak the spectators were not disappointed. Mr. Teller took the income tax as a text, but branched into a comprehensive review of the present conditions of the treasury and the remedles demanded. He severely arraigned the administration for alarming the country by agitation over the currency bill. The Senator urged that the restoration of silver was the only effective solution, but said he did not expect this solution at the present time from either of the great parties or from the Populists. Senator Lodge also addressed the Senate, urging that if the Democratic majority would present a measure to raise revenue instead of a currency bill that could not pass the minority would as-

sist in enacting it. When the routine proceedings were out of the way Mr. Cockrell called up the urgent deficiency bill. The presiding officer, Mr. Harris, explained the parliamentary situation coming over from yesterday. Mr. Hill had offered an amendment to the item appropriating funds for collecting the income tax, so that the legality of the tax would be referred to the courts. The Chair had ruled out the amendment on a point of order. Mr. Hill appealed from the decision of the Chair, and Mr. Morgan moved to lay the appeal on the table. In order to permit Senators to further discuss the income tax Mr. Morgan agreed to withdraw his motion, and this postponed a vote on Mr. Hill's appeal.

Mr. Teller then addressed the Senate in support of a continuance of the income tax. He pointed to the large treasury deficits which had been temporarily met by bond issues. The gold supply was down to \$77,000,000 and was rapidly disappearing. Any proposition to do away with the income tax, therefore, should be accompanied by a plan to raise the revenue the government required. Mr. Teller gave it as his opinion that the income tax would become permanent, even though it was limited to five years by the present law. He believed it was such an equitable tax that the people would insist on its continuance. Import duties could not be put so high as to ent tirely keep out goods and without these high duties there was certain to be a deficit in revenue. It was essential therefore that some middle course should be adopted and the income tax was the most just means of taking this course.

IN WRONG HANDS. Mr. Teller spoke of the vain and fruitless efforts of the executive branch of the government to do something to relieve the present distress of the government and the people. It shows, said the Senator, that the executive branch is in the wrong hands. Mr. Teller spoke caustically of the "scheme of banking coming from the Treasury Department." He referred to the current reports that the bill had been jotted off in thirty minutes to a stenographer. "I wish to show all due respect to this bill," said Mr. Teller, "coming as it does, from such high sources, but if such a measure came from any Senator or member, or it came from any Populist, it would be branded as the height of lumacy." Mr. Teller deas the height of luracy." Mr. Teller de-clared that the currency bill proposed to inaugurate the old gra of wild-cat paper; it violated every principle of finance in this country or any other. He ridiculed the talk about an "elastic" and "flexible" currency, with banking corporations hav-ing charge of the elasticity end. "There are about six weeks remaining to this Congress," said Mr. Teller, "Now, does any person seriously believe that a revision of this vast currency system can be accomplished in that time? Why, then, Congress and the country stirred by these

be accomplished in that time? Why, then, Congress and the country stirred by these frantic appeals from the treasury?" The Senator argued that it was time the executive authorities stopped what he characterized as frantic demonstrations of fright. Mr. Teller examined in detail the bimetallic system of France, under which that country now enjoyed absolute tranquility.

Senator Hawley, at this point, interjected a narrative of his personal experience in Paris on the night before France raised the vast sum to pay its war indemnity to

Mr. Teller argued at length to prove that the low prices of agricultural products to-day were the direct result of the demoneetization of silver, first by Germany, then by the United States, and lastly the Latin Union. In every country which by the United States, and lastly the Latin Union. In every country which had kept its mints open to silver, prices of staple products had remained absolutely stable during the last twenty-five years. He cited as illustrations of that fact, India, Mexico, China and Japan. It has been charged, he said, that those who were in favor of bimetallism were not in favor of sound money. But if sound money was to be preserved, he warned the Senate it would be preserved through the efforts of the so-called silver men. If the gold basis was insisted on, it would be found too narrow and the time would come when an overissue of the time would come when an overissue of paper money could not be resisted.

ALL CHARGED TO DEMONETIZATION. Mr. Teller described the growth of socialism and anarchy in this county since the demonetization of silver; the bitterness that had grown up between classes. This condition had been produced by legislation. "Are we pow," he asked, "to admit that we have neither the wit nor wisdom to undo what we have done?" Although his side was not charged with the responsibility for the present situation, one, would join with his

political adversaries in any scheme of relief that appealed to his judgment. But he had little hope when he saw the Senate of the United States confronted with such a situation, supinely waiting to see what Europe would do. It was deplorable and disgraceful. A change of administrations might aid matters, but he doubted it. The last Republican administration was yould out of power and he believed it do. voted out of power, and he believed it de-served the defeat. Last fall the people had overthrown the Democratic control in the House because the Democratic party had shown itself incapable of dealing with the problem before it. As for the Populist party Mr. Teller, did not believe it ever party Mr. Teller, did not believe it ever would be a party of power, and therefore he believed it would devolve on either the Republican or Democratic party to solve the problem eventually, when the pressure of the people would at last force logical action on this monetary problem. Any scheme to secure his vote must be in line with what he believed to be its solution. Mr. Teller closed with an eloquent appeal to those on the other side of the chamber to present a solution of the existing problem which would not surrender silver. It should be no makeshift, no temporary expedient, be no makeshift, no temporary expedient, but it should be ample to avert a crisis more dangerous to the American people than of even of war.

than of even of war.

Mr. Loage spoke of the danger of arresting apropriations and thus killing a law by starvation. He did not therefore, approve of refusing the appropriation necessary to execute the income tax. The imposition of a direct-income tax was the necessary result of abandoning the protective policy of indirect taxes. He referred to the present cry for currency legislation as a move intended to cover up the most dismai failure in tariff legislation the country had ever seen. The first step to take to overcome the distress of the treasury was to raise more revenue. This currency agitation sarved no useful purpose. None of these

schemes could pass. But if the one essential thing was done more revenue secured for the treasury, he and his associates would gladly assist in passing a measure to accomplish that end. Such a measure was imperative instead of any more such bills as the one just "kicked to death" in the House of Representatives.

Mr. Stewart, of Nevada, followed with a speech urging the restoration of silver as the only means of remedying the present distressed condition of the government. At 4:30 p. m. Mr. Stewart yielded to resume Monday, and the Senate, at 4:45, adjourned.

BYNUM FILIBUSTERED.

And the Oleomargarine Bill Was Not

Passed by the House. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.-Mr. Bynum led

the fight in the House to-day against the bill to empower the several States to prohibit the sale of oleomargarine in original packages. Mr. Hatch, of Missouri, called the bill up in the morning hour, and, a few minutes before the expiration of the time, demanded the previous question. A majority of the members favored the previous question, whereupon Mr. Bynum moved to take a recess and raised the point of no quorum, which blocked all proceedings till the hour expired. Mr. Bynum opposes the bill on constitutional grounds, asserting that one of the primary objects of the States in delegating the federal government the control over interstate commerce was to prevent any State from excluding from its markets the products of other States, and that Congress cannot return to the States by congressional enactment a power conferred on the government by the provisions of the Constitution; that the enactment of such a law would establish a precedent for the destruction of that free and unrestricted commerce between the States, which has contributed so much to the peace and prosperity of the whole country. The measure will come up again on Monday, when the battle will be renewed. About twenty members crowded into the area in front of the Speaker's rostrum at the opening of the session of the House, in the hope of getting bills of local importance through by unanimous consent, but all were unsuccessful. Mr. Hatch, chairman of the committee on agriculture, called up a bill to extend the provisions of the was to prevent any State from excluding

man of the committee on agriculture, called up a bill to extend the provisions of the Wilson original package liquor law to oleomargarine in original packages.

The Wilson bill covered distilled and fermented liquors in original packages, but, by a decision of the Supreme Court, rendered by Justice Harlan, Dec. 10, it was decided that oleomargarine could be imported into a State in original packages and sold free of tax. This bill was to make the law uniform as regards distilled liquors and imitation butter. It completed the efand imitation butter. It completed the ef-fectiveness of the police powers of the States by authorizing them to exercise their police powers over oleomargarine, butter-ine, imitation butter or imitation cheese, imported in original packages, as if they had been manufactured in the States where

had been manufactured in the States where they were consumed.

The bill precipitated a discussion regarding the merits of the oleomargarine act and its constitutionality. It was participated in by Messrs. Williams of Mississippi, Warner, Forman, and Grout. Mr. Hatch attempted to have the extra hour to which the bill would be entitled under the rule when the committee is again called, granted at this time, but his request was refused. He then tried to have the previous question ordered but fillbustering by Mr. Bynum consumed the time until the morning hour expired and the bill went over.

The House then took up the bill to codify the pension laws, and the bill was passed. Shortly before 2 o'clock business was suspended and eulogies were delivered on the late Representative George B. Shaw, of Wisconsin. Then, as a further mark of respect the House at 3:55 p. m. adjourned.

A MUCH-SURPRISED CAT.

The Exciting Results of Setting Off a Burglar Alarm.

A big six-toed cat which belongs to Jackson & Co., the furriers, on Tremont street, set off their automatic burglar alarm last night and created no end of a disturbance there. Pussy is of a shy and gentle disposition, and has never courted publicity, and the attention which her actions drew to her last night has probably made her resolved to the street of the stre solve never to go near a burglar alarm

Since the day of her birth she has never been outside of the store. In the daytime she sits about in the store and shames the rich furs with the gloss of her own skin; and in the night she prowis about, upstairs and down, in a tireless search for rodents, for she is a skillful ratter, and takes great pride in keeping the store free from these

It was this prowling last night which was the cause of all her publicity. After everybody had gone home, and the store was dark, she went her rounds without event until at about 11 o'clock she happened to go down the cellar stairs. If she had gone down as she usually did, one step at a time, all would have been well, but she probably thought she saw a rat, and, being in a hurry, jumped for some distance, alighting on one of the bottom steps. Never, never again will pussy do such a thing. The three bottom steps of the stairs are arranged to set off the burglar alarm when any considerable weight is put upon them, and the impetus of her jump was sufficient to achieve this result. In an instant the whole store was filled with the blinding glare of the electric lights, turned on by the alarm and the grant some over on by the alarm, and the great gong over the door was clanging out its harsh warn-

The first person on the scene saw the store brilliantly lighted on the inside and a temporarily insane cat tearing about from floor to counter, and from counter to shelves in a vain endeavor to get away from the flerce glare and the hideous noise. People gathered like magic. Theaters were just out, and the streets were more crowded than at any time after 8 o'clock. Clear up as far as West street the noise of the gong could be distinctly heard, and all the po-licemen on duty anywhere in the vicinity licemen on duty anywhere in the vicinity the people from the theaters and the omni-present crowd which seems to spring out of present crowd which seems to spring out of the ground when anything happens at night. In a few moments more another gong was heard and the patrol wagon came up Tre-mont street with the horses on the run, and two more patrolmen hanging to the seats. Patrolman Burns, of Division 2, soon had the door open, and the crowd prepared to see a number of desperate men dragged forth. A dilligent search for the burglars began and the store was ransacked from forth. A dilligent search for the burglars began and the store was ransacked from top to bottom, but without result; and the policemen were finally forced to come to the conclusion that "it was the cat." Patrolman Burns stopped the alarm and turned off the electric lights, but he could not quiet poor pussy's nerves.

When seen at the store this morning, the cat's ever were as bly as savenum and the cat's eyes were as big as saucers, and she had evidently not nearly recovered from her experience of last night.

ESTIMATE OF DANIEL WEBSTER. He Was Unknown in His Native Town by His Father's Friend.

Kate Field's Washington. Some of Henry Waterson's sharp sayings are going the rounds again. Henry inherited his keen wit and his knack of saying things from his father, who was one of the best of story teliers. Somebody once spoke in his hearing of the satisfaction men derive from fame.
"Fame!" echoed Mr. Waterson. "I never hear the word that I do not think of Dan-

Webster's story of the time he met an old gentleman in a railway car, and learning that he was from New Hampshire, thought he would draw him out a little about the old home State. A little more conversation showed that the stranger ame from Mr. Webster's native Here was an opportunity not to be lost. "'Did you ever hear of the indicate ily there;" asked the statesman.
"'Oh, yes, I know them very well. The indicate indicate in the indicate indicate in the indicate indicate in the indicate i old man and I were great friends."
"Ah! Then you can probably teil what became of the boys." 'Well, Ezekiel became a big lawyerthe biggest lawyer. I guess, in all New Hampshire. The girls, too, turned out

"You don't say so; and wasn't there a boy named Daniel?" "The old man pondered a little before he inswered. "'Now, I come to think, there was a boy named Dan'l, but he went down to Boston years ago, and no one ain't heard of him since."

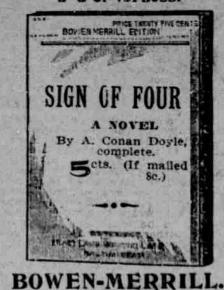
As to Faith Cures. Western Christian Advocate.

Western Christian Advocate.

Fire will consume a church. A wounded saint will bleed to death, and diphtheria will slay the child of an apostle unless water, bandages and medication are utilized in the respective emergencies. These agencies are as providential as the prayer that should reinforce them respectively. The seriously sick man who resorts to prayer to the exclusion of medicine is an astonishment to us, as is he who accepts medicine and rejects God. The divine pift of quinine or its substitute for malaria is as providential as he who invites to prayer in the moment when it is time to pray. If a patient may not be best cured at home be will be wise to enter a hospital where skilled physicians apply the remedies which are supplied by science, and for which we should thank God fervently. We respect the feelings of all devout Christians who magnify faith in God, but we owe a duty to other Christians who believe in using the means of medication and physical selvation which have been in vogue since the days of Luke, the physician and discipie

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OLD COUPLE DIVORCED.

The Wife Said Her Husband Was Finnicky and Didn't support Her.

HARRISONVILLE, Mo., Jan. 12 .- The Cass County Circuit Court has adjourned, after having granted an unusually large number of divorces. An unusual case was the suit of Mrs. Elihu Mohney against John Mohney, a farmer. Defendant was sixtyseven years of age and his wife blushingly insisted that she was but sixty-six. In her petition she charged desertion and nonsupport, but in the hearing of the testimony it was admitted that this was alleged merely as a formality, it having been agreed between the two that the wife should bring suit and the defendant would not contest it. Mrs. Mohney was married in 1850, and there Mrs. Mohney was married in 1850, and there were ten children born. The ten-were in the court-room as witnesses for their mother. Mrs. Mohney said that for twenty-five or thirty years her husband was a model man and they got along nicely, "but," she went on, "after that he got finnicky and would take spells when he would desert me for months." When all the evidence was in Judge Wood said that from a legal standpoint he would be compelled to grant the divorce, but much against his will. In handing down the decree he scored the old couple severely, to which they listened with couple severely, to which they listened with placid indifference.

THE ARTISTIC IN DRESS.

Fresh Delsartean Hints by Mr. Edmund Russell. New York World.

All artistic dress should be related to poise of the body. The correct poise is a straight line on the front from forehead to toes, chest up, stomach held in—the line of youth, beauty and health.

Have perfect freedom of the neck; it is as bad to look choked as to feel choked. An ugly neck will lose wrinkles, gain in grace and expression if emancipated from high collars and given a chance to rehigh collars and given a chance to redeem the past.

Clothes should touch the body as lightly as possible. in Oriental dress, as a clever dame discovered, a woman can do anything. hing. She can even run upstairs oaby under one arm, a cup of tea in her hand and play an accordion on the way.

Women have brought disfavor and opp sition upon going without corsets by dicarding them grossly. The object of lea ing off corsets is to remove pressure and add beauty and expression to the body. There are the bust-supporting waists which assist this freedom and grace.

Tights are convenient, but exert an in-Tights are convenient, but exert an injurious pressure, as they clasp the body
too closely. So far as we get rid of pressure, we add to personal comfort, and thus
to personal grace, power and influence.

Beware of princess gowns unless you
have studied body poise. Examine the
statues from Minerva and Psyche and then
observe how few women carry themselves
to harmonize with the trying lines of the
princess garment.

rincess garment. Nearly all belts are commonblace and Nearly all belts are commonblace and ugly. They contradict all graceful curves and expression of the body. Wide crumpled scarf belts are good, but girdles are better. In artistic dress every perpendicular line helps, every horizonal line hurts.

The voluminous puffed sleeves are perhaps good for style, but bad for beauty and personality; they efface the shoulder line, one of the most beautiful lines of the body. Beautiful dress should rise above the commonplace terms "styles" or mere "prettiness."

WHEN TO TAKE LEAVE. Several Interesting Problems in Social Life Commented On.

Boston Courier.

Some of the guests at "At homes" have so little judgment in the matter of departure that experience never serves them in good stead. "They are nervous and vacillating when they should be neither; they linger and know not how to get themselves gracefully away, and usually succeed in making an abrupt exit. They know the right moment at which to leave, but fail to put this knowledge into practice. Others perplex themselves with, 'I almost think it is time to go now,' or 'I wonder whether I ought to say good-by, or wait until someone else come in.' The regulation conventional time for a call on an 'At home' day is about twenty minutes, but this can be lengthened out to half an hour or forty minutes, circumstances being favorable, or shortened to ten minutes when the position is distinctly unfavorable to a longer stay.

"When to take leave at a dinner party is somewhat of a problem, and requires a little judicious decision. The customary hour varies from 10:30 to 10:45 p. m., and yet to take leave the instant a carriage is announced is not compilimentary to host or varies from 10:39 to 10:45 p. m., and yet to take leave the instant a carriage is announced is not complimentary to host or hostess, and leads to the inference that a guest is pleased to go rather than sorry to do so. At 10:45, however, a hurried 'good night' might be gracefully said, as this fifteen minutes' stay satisfies the susceptibilities of even a punctilious hostess. No one would care to delay departure until 11 p. m. has struck or is about to strike, unless particularly well amused, or on very intimate terms at a house. The departures after a dinner party are made aimost simultaneously, the guests literally following each other. "When to leave at a ball is a very elastic rule, which varies to suit the circumstances of the case. To leave as soon after supper as may be, or to stay until a ball is actually over, are equally correct ball is actually over, are equally correct courses to follow. To remain until morning dawns is a proof of with what elan and spirit the entertainment has been kept up. On the other hand, 2:30 a. m. is a general time at which to take leave. At balls during the London season many do not remain beyond half an hour or so, and then pass on to another function, and yet to a third, but these are the exceptions to the general run of departures at balls. "At small dances the guests leave almost as collectively as at dinner parties, as far as engagements permit of doing so, and commence to take leave when the last dance is going on, those dancing following the lead, while some few still remain for an extra dance or so, the majority taking leave about 2 p. m.
"At receptions and evening parties the majority of the guests take leave immediately after supper, between 12 p. m. and 1 ately after supper, between 12 p. m. and 1 a. m.; but this is not the case with those who have other engagements, and who go on to other parties, remaining about half an hour at each one; thus at crowded receptions the departures commence before the arrivals have ceased to be announced. "The usual hour at which to take leave after luncheon is 3 o'clock, and, unless pressed to do so, luncheon guests should not remain beyond this hour to avoid inconveniencing a hostess in the matter of her afternoon engagements. It is quite in-

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engagements render doing so imperative and the bridal departure is postponed over

FROM MANY LANDS.

Collection of Dolls Showing the Characteristics of Different Races. The Outlook.

Miss Annie F. Alden, the daughter of Mr. Alden, of Harper's Magazine, has a wonderful collection of dolls. She tells this

"A year or two ago a friend sent me a curious doll from Martinique. He said it was dressed exactly as the natives dress, and it would give me a much better idea of how they really looked than any photograph possibly could. I had always felt more interested in people than in places, and I had also all of a woman's curiosity as to how the women of other countries. and I had also all of a woman's curiosity as to how the women of other countries dressed and lived. I thought that I would like to own a doil from every country in the world, and asked my friends, when they went abroad, to bring me doils. My sister brought me from Edinburgh a little Highland laddle in a Stuart plaid, and a Scotch fishwife with marvelous flaxer braids I thought that I could have braids. I thought that I could very easily find an American doil for myself; but, alas, almost all of our dolls are made in Germany, or, if made here, are made after

almost all of our dolls are made in Germany, or, if made here, are made after German models.

"I found that to make a collection of dolls that came up to the ideal collection in my mind, I should have begun many years ago, before the world was of such a sameness. To find a doll that is truly characteristic is very difficult indeed. A friend sent me a great prize—a Pueblo Indian doll. The Pueblos are cliff dwellers, and this doll is so hideous that one could imagine the poor little children who played with it growing up with sadly distorted views of life. I had a dear little Quaker doll given to me dressed by a quaint little Quakeress in Philadelphia. A Southern girl dressed a tiny negro doll exactly like a Georgia field hand, and finally I found a genuine Yankee doll of jointed wood. Then I had Japanese dolls of many kinds, and all of them were so characteristic and so unlike one another that I felt great respect for a nation which showed such care and skill in even the tiniest detail. I was speaking of this to a Japanese friend, who proudly answered, 'Yes, we have never to put any of our furniture against the wall.' Even the cheapest articles are made as carefully in the back as in the front. All Japanese clothing is beautifully finished on the under side.

"I found it quite easy to get a Chinese doll with a long queue. Then I have a charming little Parisian doll, dressed in bright scarlet, with a great deal of gold lace, who will take off his hat in the most elegant manner when pluched a little; but he is badly mase, as are most of the French toys. I have a nun, dressed by a nun, a fierce Zulu, a tidy little Holland maiden with a cap pinned with curious brass pins, a Tyrolese doll, a tiny wooden doll and the third a Franciscan monk; an Egyptian doll, an Eskimo doll, a doll from New Orleane, a doll from Buda-Pesth, and I have begun a collection of Brownle dolls, which are certainly characteristic of American genius. I have a great curiosity—n mandrake root which represents the perfect image of a man holding a

MERELY WANTED QUIET. General Wallace Denies Any Purpose of Establishing "Forty Immortals."

Washington Post. Gen. Lew Wallace was one of the distinguished visitors to the House press gallery yesterday, and attracted a great deal of attention among the correspondents.

"I have been represented as desiring the establishment of what has been called a "College of Immortals," he said in the course of conversation, "but I never had any such intention. Several months ago I came to Washington and went to the Concame to Washington and went to the Congressional Library for the purpose of making some researches in astrology. I told Mr. Spofford that I would be greatly obliged if he could place me where I could have compartive solitude, and he gave me a seat in a quiet corner. My hopes for an approximate the seat of a seat in a quiet corner. My hopes for an uninterrupted time of study, however, were not realized. People would come around that way and see me working there, and, to my intense surprise, they not only examined my books, but they stood behind me and looked over my shoulder at what I was writing. This suggested to me the idea that in the great Congress'onal Library it would be a good idea to set as'de some place for some fifteen or twenty, or perhaps more, of the men who have been distinguished in the fields of literature and science, where they could conduct their researches without disturbance. As information to be found nowhere else so easily accessible can be had here I believed the idea would be really for the benefit of the ea would be really for the be

people.

"I had no idea of establishing a counterpart of the French Academy, as I realized that such an institution could not flourish in this country. What is more, I did not suggest the name of the Immortals. That was purely the product of the newspaper men. Of course, as I am the author of the idea, I do not think I will be able to be one of the favored few, even should the bill be a success." be one of the favored few, even should the bill be a success."

Some one called the General's attention to the remarks that have lately been going the rounds about the ease with which English literature is supplanting the American product. "I do not think these reports state facts," he said, "because, so far as I know, the American writers are not being driven out of the field. I understand that all the work they do finds a ready market, and they are pressed to do more. The English writers are not superior. But there is one thing that accounts for the publication of a number of leading serials of English authors within the last year. They have done the work more cheaply than the Americans, and the publication has been due to a desire for retrenchment."

Heavy Shipments of Coal.

venlencing a hostess in the matter of her afternoon engagements. It is quite immaterial which of the guests is first to take leave; age confers neither precedency nor privilege in this matter; neither does marriage. A young lady of no rank could take leave before a married lady of rank had done so, and again a young man before an elderly one. This point is widely misunderstood, it being a prevailing idea that age and rank should be outstayed at this meal, viz. at luncheon.

"At wedding receptions it is usual to take leave immediately after the decourture of the bride and bridegroom. It being considered discourteous to love earlier, unless PITTSBURG, Jan. 12.—During the past twenty-four hours the coal shipment by river from this point has amounted to i.iio,-000 bushels. The entire amount that has gone out on the present rise aggregates 4,652,000 bushels.